

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

## Free State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
CHARLES ROBINSON.FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
W. Y. ROBERTS.FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
P. C. SCHUYLER.FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
J. A. WAKEFIELD.FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,  
S. N. LATTA,  
M. F. CONWAY,  
MORRIS HUNT.FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
H. MILES MOORE.FOR AUDITOR,  
G. A. CUTLER.FOR STATE PRINTER,  
JOHN SPEER.FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,  
S. B. FLOYD.FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,  
E. M. THURSTON.FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,  
MARK W. DELAHAY.

## Ticket of the Free State Party.

We publish, in another column, an official report of the proceedings of the first Convention of our party for the nomination of candidates for the various offices of State. We most cordially endorse the ticket it contains. Some gentlemen have been nominated for whom we would not vote if Kansas was a State, and admitted into the Union; but, in our present condition, and in view of the "misunderstandings" which still threaten to involve us in another war with Missouri, and in political difficulties in the Free State ranks, we do not think that a more judicious selection of officers could have been made.

The Free State Party of Kansas is a political alliance, formed for the purpose of excluding the blighting curse of slavery from our soil. We all agree in desiring to see Kansas a Free State; but this is the only political issue in which our aspirations or opinions harmonize. To secure this end, Whigs, Democrats, Republicans and Know Nothings, of every shade and faction, are willing for a time to work in union; but as soon as this object is secured each party and faction will instantly relapse into other and antagonistic organizations.

While the Free State alliance exists—as long as antagonistic political parties work in union for freedom in Kansas—it would be unjust and inexpedient for any branch of it to monopolize its offices. Our ticket is a public proof that no such attempt has been made. Whigs and Democrats—even Douglas Democrats—and Republicans, were nominated by the Convention, and will be triumphantly elected.

As the Whig Party is dead, and the Democracy dismembered, and it is more than probable that future parties will organize on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, or the right of pioneers to inflict on the Territories they inhabit, and their children after them for generations, the withering curse of involuntary servitude; and the doctrine of National Sovereignty, or the right of the American people, in Congress represented, to insist that "no more slave States" shall be admitted into the Union; we will class the candidates nominated into one of these parties, without reference to their previous political associations.

Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON is a native of New England; a man of sound and calm judgment, vigorous and manly intellect, "sans peur et sans reproche." The Doctor is not a politician, either by nature or adoption. Honest and earnest in his political opinions, he never inquires whether his doctrines are popular or not, before giving utterance to them. He is ignorant of the groveling art of "wire-pulling," and his candor is at variance with all the received rules for manufacturing political capital. He is in politics what he is in social life: a high-minded, fearless and earnest man, as far removed from the fanaticism of ultra-abolitionism as from the sycophancy of the "Pierce Democracy" to the slave power. The Governor sought the Doctor, not the Doctor the Governor. His friends desired to place him where his honesty and talents would be most conspicuously displayed, and are greatly needed—the Senate of the United States. Dr. Robinson is a disciple of the National Sovereignty school of politics.

Mr. ROBERTS, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a Pennsylvania Democrat; and served several sessions in the Legislature of his native State, with great credit to himself, and to general acceptance. He is in favor of Squatter Sovereignty. His course as Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and at the Big Springs and other Conventions of our party, gained him many friends and admirers throughout the Territory. He is a thoroughly reliable man. His experience in political life, his calm temperament, and the conservative caste of his mind, render him a safe counselor in the troublesome times that are likely to arise

when our Government is put in operation.

Mr. DELAHAY is a native of Maryland. He is a Free State man rather from material than moral considerations. He has been a slaveholder; says he "would as lief buy a negro as a mule;" but is in favor of freedom in Kansas because our soil, climate and productions are not adapted to slave labor. He is a "National" or Douglas Democrat, and of course in favor of Squatter Sovereignty. As he truly represents the political opinions of the majority of the citizens of Leavenworth, and is personally popular, his name will serve greatly to make the ticket popular in those districts of Kansas where freedom is not regarded as infinitely preferable to slavery, but is weighed in the balance of political expediency, and found to be rather more desirable, if anything, to the peculiar infamy of the South.

What Judge WAKEFIELD—our Treasurer—said of Judge SCHUYLER—our candidate for Secretary of State—may justly be said of both: They are noble specimens of the noblest works of God—honest men and true.

Mr. CONWAY and Mr. HUNT are both young men, and both well known to our citizens. Mr. LATTA, of Leavenworth, is eminently qualified for the office he has been jointly called on to fill. Mr. Hunt is a Republican, Messrs. Conway and Latte are National Democrats.

Mr. MOORE is a Missourian, and a National Democrat. He has been known for several years past in Missouri as a Free State man. Among his other good deeds in Plate county, was publicly branding Gen. Stringfellow as a liar, coward and bully; challenging him to fight, and defying his followers to execute their threats: to put his press (the Weston Reporter) into the river. He silenced the arch-ruffian, who is a coward at heart—and his press was not disturbed! Mr. Moore is our candidate for Attorney General.

Dr. CUTLER is a Kentuckian. He holds the doctrine of National Sovereignty. He is a young man of talent and will make an efficient officer.

Mr. SPEER is a Republican. He is from Ohio. He has done good service to the cause by his journal.

Messrs. THURSTON and FLOYD, the reporter and Clerk of the Supreme Court, are, we believe, National Democrats, or "Squatter Sovereignty" Whigs.

Thus, it will be seen, that the Squatter Sovereignty and the National Sovereignty wings of the party have been fairly represented, and that the different localities of the Territory, also, have furnished candidates for offices. Take it all in all, the ticket deserves the cordial support of the party, and should be most heartily endorsed by every Free State Squatter in Kansas.

## Beware of Telegraph Reports.

We desire the Eastern press to be on their guard against the infamous falsehoods which are, and will be, sent over the telegraph wires in regard to Kansas matters. The wires along the border are wholly in the hands of the "Border Ruffians," and it has been found impossible to get any sort of a dispatch, even in cypher, to the East, emanating from Free State men in Kansas. One would suppose, from reading the dispatches in Eastern papers, that our people were entirely in the wrong in the "late war;" and from the reports the reports the Ruffians gave on their return to Missouri—which, probably, were also dispatched East, in regard to the settlement—we can judge of the character they gave us. We were undoubtedly represented as the vilest paltrons that ever went unning.

Will our exchanges aid us in putting the press and people on their guard against these infamous calumnies in regard to Kansas?

## The Murder.

The border papers say that no violence was committed, or blood spilled in the late War in Kansas, save the coming in collision of the picket guard, when each party fired upon the other, and a Free State man was killed. The facts are, THOMAS BARBER was passing on his way homeward on the highway, about noon, in company with two of his relatives. Mr. Barber's party was unarmed, save one of them had a single revolver in his pocket. Neither party were of the picket guard. The twelve pro-slavery persons were on their way from Leecompton to Franklin. Doctor, alias, Judge JNO. P. WOOD and Gen. G. W. CLARK, Potawatomi Indian Agent, were of this party, and are said to be the persons who left the main party and pursued and shot Barber. The latter has left the country, and the former has the mark of "CARB" on his brow, and feels that—"Every man who sees him shall slay him." It is said there was a private feud between the parties before the breaking out of these difficulties.

## Frozen.

E. D. LYMAN, while on a hunting excursion a few days ago, became separated from his party, was frost-bitten, and came near perishing before he was found. He was found late at night, and carried to an Indian's hut, where he was cared for, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery, though he has no use of his lower limbs.

## Still Another Outrage.

Exasperated by their defeat at Lawrence—a defeat bloodless but overwhelming—the cowards of the border counties of Missouri have avenged themselves by attacking the unprotected Free State city of Leavenworth. We have stated, in another article, how they destroyed the ballot-box and nearly killed an unarmed and peaceful citizen, who was acting as clerk of the elections. After doing so, it is stated, threats were uttered against the Territorial Register; but in consequence of the avowed determination of the citizens to defend it, no attempt to destroy it was made. It was currently reported, however, that the Plate County Regulators had determined that it should go the way of the Luminary ere long.

On the following Saturday night—December 22d—when Mr. Delahay, the proprietor and editor of the Register was in attendance on the Convention in this city and the leading Free State men of Leavenworth were also here, or from home, an armed and regularly organized company of fifty men, chiefly from Missouri, led by G. W. Perkins, Dr. Royall, Capt. Dunn and James Lyle, marched down from Kickapoo, broke open the Register office, destroyed the press and threw it, with all the type, into the Missouri river.

Perkins, Royall, Lyle and Dunn were officers in the Missouri army who lately marched on Lawrence—and then marched back again. Perkins was the candidate of the "National Democracy" for Congress; and the Territorial Register advocated his election. "Oh! shame! where is thy blush?" Dr. Royall was a delegate to the pro-slavery "law and order" Convention. Dunn is an Irish renegade. Sprung from a class and race who are opposed and despised at home, he was endowed with all the glorious rights of American citizenship, only to aid in undermining the principles on which our republican government is founded. Lyle was the clerk of the House of Representatives of the bogus Kansas Legislature and one of the participants in the lynching of Mr. Phillips. Such are the leaders of the pro-slavery "law and order" party.

What offence, it will be asked, did the Territorial Register commit to merit the fate that has befallen it? It certainly could not be charged with "Abolitionism" as attachment to Northern ideas is styled; for it advocated the principles of the Nebraska bill; it lauded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; it was the organ and defender of Stephen A. Douglas; it advised, from first to last, the obedience to the laws of the barons of Kansas; it was in favor of the execution of the fugitive slave bill and abhorred the higher law; its editor repeatedly and publicly declared "he had as lief buy a negro as a mule;" and regarded the question of slavery or freedom merely as "a question of dollars and cents."

Until within the last month, it has warmly defended the course of the Administration and the character of the President. Only a few weeks ago, the Washington Union—President Pierce's organ—endorsed it as a "sound and orthodox" paper.

## What, then, was its offence?

It disapproved of David R. Atchison leading an armed force of Missourians into Kansas during the recent descent of the Border Ruffians on Lawrence. It ironically stated that it regretted that "certain duties, both of a public and private nature" had prevented Mr. Atchison from returning to Missouri by way of Leavenworth City.

This was the sum total of its offence. For daring to allude ironically to the arch-demagogue of Missouri, the Territorial Register, a "National Democratic" journal, published in Kansas, was destroyed and thrown into the river by a gang of ruffians, chiefly residents of Missouri, and followers, every one of them, of a "National Democratic" politician.

How long, freemen of the North, how long will you permit these outrages to continue? how long defer in shouting in a voice that slaveocrats will tremble in their secret chambers to hear—"Union or no Union, civil or servile wars, no more slave States, henceforward and forever!"

## Re-subscribe.

All subscriptions to the HERALD OF FREEDOM are discontinued as soon as the period for which they are paid for expires, unless we are especially directed to do otherwise by persons we know to be responsible; hence those desiring complete files must re-subscribe before their year fully expires, else there is a probability of their missing some numbers. Will patrons bear this fact in mind.

## Cold Weather.

The thermometer has been ranging between zero, and 22 degrees below that point for the last week. We have spoken repeatedly of the "mild and genial climate of Kansas;" but we are through until there is a mighty change in the atmosphere. We can only account for the present low temperature by concluding that the weather table of the latitude of Quebec had been substituted for that of Kansas.

## The Upper Country.

Since the unsuccessful attempt, of a number of military officials, to give a "local habitation and a name" to their ephemeral enterprise—Pawnee city—very little is heard, except from occasional travelers, about that portion of the Territory. Emigration, so far, has filled up only the Eastern part, leaving open a boundless stretch of country in the west to be settled by future comers. There is nothing anomalous in the settlement of Kansas. Here, as in all new countries, that part lying contiguous to civilization is the soonest occupied; for emigrants, generally, in their haste to get comfortably "fixed," settle on the first unoccupied land they come to, without looking farther for better. Fortunately, most of our squatters are so well suited in locations that they have no desire to look elsewhere.

At one time, the upper or western country attracted no inconsiderable share of public attention; but the magnet was, not the beauty, or fertility, or advantage of the country, but the rowdy assemblage of rowdy Missourians going through the incipient stages of legislation. Pawnee was then a continuous uproar and intermingling of "border ruffians" and bad whiskey. From thenceforward the town sickened, and, but that Government threw its arms around it and embraced it in the Reserve, it would have fizzled out in a brief period. Whatever other causes may be stated, our own impression, strengthened by similar views of many settlers in that country with whom we have conversed, is, that whiskey and whiskey-sellers had as great an influence in killing Pawnee as anything else.

These and other bungling operations in the vicinity of Ft. Riley, have, measurably, retarded the growth of that section of the Territory. From personal observation and the experience of others, we are warranted in saying that it is, in many respects, as desirable a country for the emigrant as any other portion of Kansas. The soil is not so fertile as ours,—the face of the country is rougher and more mountainous,—but the valleys are beautiful beyond comparison, the water fresh and clear, and the atmosphere cool, pure and healthy. Scenery of all varieties: towering hills, rocky bluffs, cascades, forests, prairie, and lovely little dells between rows of hills, offering farm sites to small neighborhoods.

There are no towns in reality, (except Manhattan, at the mouth of the Blue,) but a great many in prospective, or on paper, in the upper country. Chetolah, Montgomery and Reeder, western relations of Pawnee, exist but in name. Monica (Mo-ne-ke) is an intended village, to be located in the vicinity of Ft. Riley.

Remote somewhat from the centre of excitement, the settlers have not taken a very active part in the boisterous strife of politics. They are seldom fully represented in conventions; in fact, rather indifferent about being represented at all; never on bad terms with their few pro-slavery neighbors—yet true as steel to the cause of Freedom. There are men among them of a high order of talent, who would be more properly appreciated were they to afford more opportunities for public judgment.

## Marion Harland.

High as has been the reputation acquired by the many authoresses of our country, we shall be mistaken if the writer of "Alone" and of "The Hidden Path" does not take, ere long, place and precedence. She combines as many excellencies with as few faults as any one we can at the present writing call to mind. There is an originality in her thoughts which strikes one with a peculiar force, and he finds himself often unconsciously recurring to what has had such a powerful effect upon him. She is emphatically an authoress not to be forgotten; her works are no short-lived productions, for they have in them a genius, a power, and a purpose,—three things, which, when united, secure a book from the silence of oblivion. "The Hidden Path" is an improvement upon "Alone," but in this instance, the pen's practice has not destroyed the pen's freshness. Those who have sought to find "The Hidden Path," and sought in earnestness and in doubt, with faith and with yearning, will find in its pages a life-like transcript of the ideas that have possessed them. It is this that induces us to say that the book is one—in its broadest and freest sense—of GENIUS.

Great Demand for News of the War. We published three editions of our last issue. Of the first edition there were about 400 copies above our regular issue. These were exhausted, and our mail subscribers not yet supplied in consequence of the unusual demand for extra papers. The second edition of 480 papers was put upon the press and worked off with a like result. We were then compelled to re-set a portion of the type, which had been distributed, and work off another edition of 480 copies. These are entirely exhausted, and another edition would hardly supply the demand.

## The weather is moderating.

## Outrage upon the Ballot Box.

Leavenworth was again the scene of violence on the 15th inst., the time appointed to vote upon the State Constitution. The polls were regularly opened at the appointed time, and nothing worthy of note transpired until about noon, while the people were absent at dinner, one person only being left in charge of the ballot-box and poll books. About this time some thirty persons were seen to cross the river from Missouri. Making their way by different routes they almost simultaneously appeared at the place of election. Finding the way clear they broke in the window, entered and took the ballot-box into their possession, dragged the officer in attendance through the window, and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The ballot-box they bore aloft in their arms and rushed through the streets like infuriated demons, shouting and cheering as they went. Arriving at the levee they waved the box in the air, when they were cheered from a party of about fifty who were collected on the opposite shore. It was understood that those on the opposite shore, with a quantity of others who remained under cover in the woods were a reserved force, who were to have crossed over if their services were needed. The poll-books were also taken.

The voters of that district have got up a memorial to Congress touching the subject, which will be sent with the Constitution to that body.

It does seem as if the millennium had passed, and the Devil was again loosened for a "little season." We are, however, of the conviction that right will ultimately triumph, and that, though Satan rages for a while like a "roaring lion," he will find himself subdued and his kingdom powerless.

## Kansas Matters.

## Troops ordered into Kansas by President Pierce.

The President has ordered troops into Kansas. On receipt of Gov. Shannon's demand, an order was issued by him, directing the "immediate transfer of troops." No delay—not an hour. The telegraph tells the whole story—"the immediate transfer of troops from the nearest point was transmitted by the President."

Where was this same high official when Kansas was invaded by the Missourians? What did he do or say when the elective franchise was trodden under foot by them, and every political right wrenched from the Freemen of the Territory? Their position is, as it has been, one of defence. All through, the Missourians have been the aggressors. They have been invaders—armed and lawless invaders—usurpers—in whatever concerned the rights of the people of Kansas.

Yet because the men of Kansas, driven to the last alternative, cease to forbear only when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, because they solemnly declare to defend their liberties on their own free soil and at their very hearthstones, Gov. SHANNON orders out the militia, and now President Pierce directs the troops of the United States into the Territory to put them down at the point of the bayonet. Who shall say where this physical strife, now inaugurated between Freedom and Slavery, shall end? Who foretells the consequences when the rifle is employed to sustain human chattelism, and point its deadly aim at liberty?

We shudder at the solemn aspect of public affairs. We invoke the wisdom and the courage of the People to demand what is just, and to have it done. We invoke Heaven to ward off the arbitrament of force between Freedom and Slavery, now so threateningly begun.—Chicago Tribune.

## Lo, the Little Giant.

The exploits of Jack the Giant-Killer have attained a world-wide and enduring fame, but not more of a reputation than is in store for the Little Giant Corn Crusher, of Messrs. Scott & Hedges of this city. Recently a rather novel match between the Little Giant and another Corn Crusher, well and favorably known in this country, came off at Mansfield, Ohio. The Gazette is furnished with a letter from a gentleman who witnessed the contest, from which we make the following extract:

"The grinding commenced with the Little Giant, which ground a given quantity of corn in sixty-three revolutions, using two light horses on the No. 4 mill, which moved off easily and ground the amount without stopping. A half-bushel of meal was sifted and about one quart of the amount was found too coarse to pass through the sieve. The committee that had been appointed to superintend and decide the contest, then repaired to the Leavitt mill, when the same amount of corn was ground, which required seventy-three revolutions, although Mr. Leavitt worked but on horse, which was a very heavy, stout one, he stopped three times and was allowed to rest. On sifting the meal there proved to be five or six quarts too coarse to pass the sieve, instead of one as in the case of the Little Giant."

Mr. Hedges had offered a valuable silver cup to the owner of any mill which should grind faster than the Little Giant, but the above Crusher being the only one expected to rival it, no others competed. The cup, therefore, still remains in possession of Mr. Hedges. At the opening of the contest the Little Giant had but few friends, but after various experiments there were none so obstinate and blind as to fail to see and acknowledge its superior merits. The Little Giant is determined to do a tremendous business in the corn crushing line.—St. Louis Intelligence.

The weather is moderating.

## Free State Convention.

The first Convention of the Free State party of Kansas for the nomination of candidates for the various offices of State, assembled in the city of Lawrence on the forenoon of Saturday, December 15th.

Prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Tuton.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the election of Gen. CHAS. ROBINSON of Lawrence as President and Gen. Deitzler of Lawrence, Secretary.

Col. Jas. H. Lane moved that each delegation be permitted to cast the entire vote to which their district is entitled, whether every delegate was present or no. Carried unanimously.

The President, on motion of G. P. Lowry, then appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on permanent organization:

Col. G. W. Deitzler of Lawrence, J. A. Wakefield of Bloomington, J. A. Woodworth of Manhattan, A. Stevens of Mount Pleasant, Mr. Higgins of Oswatimie, Major G. S. Hillier of 9th Senatorial District, A. B. Marshall of 6th Senatorial District, H. House of 13th Representative District, John Landis of Doniphan, J. H. Cole of 8th Senatorial District, Major James Redpath of Leavenworth, and Mr. Nesbit of Waubesa.

A committee of twelve on credentials, on motion of Major Klotz of Pawnee, was elected by the delegates from the various delegations.

The Convention adjourned till 2 p. m., when the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of

E. M. Thurston of Manhattan, as President; J. M. Cole of 8th Senatorial District, Dr. Cutler of Doniphan, G. S. Hillier of 9th Senatorial District, and Mr. Hoover of 8th Senatorial District, as Vice Presidents; James Redpath of Leavenworth, and G. P. Lowry of Lawrence as Secretaries.

The report was adopted.

The committee on credentials submitted the subjoined report, which was adopted, as reported, after some discussion on the validity of an election in the 3d Senatorial District.

The committee on credentials have received the election returns from the different Districts and beg leave to submit the following report:

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—CHAS. ROBINSON, Joel Grover, W. I. R. Blackman, Morris Hunt, J. S. Emery, J. B. Abbott, S. C. Smith, J. Blood, G. W. Deitzler, J. D. Barnes, G. P. Lowry.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—A. CURTIS, J. H. Lane, J. M. Tuton, J. A. Wakefield.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—MESSRS. Holliday, McIntyre, Robinson, Howard.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—SAMUEL MEWHINEY, Perry Fuller and John Lockhart.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—J. B. HIGGINS, Charles Cronston, Noah Barker, J. W. Vaughn, H. W. Williams, Wm. Hoover, Wm. Dyer, W. T. Turner, J. D. Stockton, G. B. Rann, Wm. Partridge. One vacancy.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—J. H. NESBITT, A. B. Marshall, P. C. Schuyler, Wm. Haven. Three vacancies.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—E. M. THURSTON, J. D. Woodward, Alexander Shaw, Robert Klotz, Wm. M. McClure.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—M. F. CONWAY, J. M. Cole, H. House. One vacancy.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—G. S. HILLIER, Wm. Hicks, Wm. Donaldson.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Geo. A. CUTLER, John Landis, T. J. Collins, B. G. Cady, Wm. Bell, Wm. Wilson, A. A. Jameson. Two vacancies.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Wm. CROSBY, W. H. Nichols, E. H. Zimmermann, J. L. Hathaway. Two vacancies.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—MR. SPARKS, Mr. Brown, S. N. Latta, J. H. Green, H. G. Weibling, S. A. Anthony, H. N. Hook, William Phillips, James Redpath, N. Sage, George Gosling, H. Miles Moore.

The President, on taking the chair, delivered a brief and appropriate address to the delegates.

The Convention then commenced to nominate candidates for the various offices of State.

James H. Lane, Charles Robinson, W. Y. Roberts, and G. W. Smith were nominated for the office of Governor.

CHARLES ROBINSON was elected Lieutenant-Governor without opposition.

MARK W. DELAHAY of Leavenworth, was the successful candidate for Representative to Congress. Robert Klotz of Fort Riley, and M. F. Conway of Silver Lake, were his competitors.

S. N. LATTA of Leavenworth, MORRIS HUNT of Lawrence, and M. F. CONWAY of Silver Lake, were elected as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

G. W. BROWN, R. G. ELLIOT, John Speer, and J. C. Cummings were nominated for the office of State Printer.

JOHN SPEER of Topeka, was declared elected.

H. Miles Moore of Leavenworth, and J. S. Emery of Lawrence, were nominated for the office of Attorney General.

Mr. MOORE of Leavenworth, was the successful candidate.

For the office of Treasurer, E. C. K. GARVEY of Topeka, and J. A. WAKEFIELD of Bloomington were nominated. Judge WAKEFIELD was elected.

E. M. THURSTON was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court.

S. B. FLOYD was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court.

For Secretary of State, P. C. SCHUYLER of Council City was elected over C. K. HOLLIDAY of Topeka.

Dr. CUTLER was elected Auditor without opposition.

After these nominations were made, speeches were delivered by Hon. J. H. Lane and by General Robinson, Judge Wakefield, Col. Delahay, Mr. Moore, who individually thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on them, and solemnly pledged themselves, as did every delegate present, (on motion of Col. Lane,) to give their hearty and un-

divided support to the ticket nominated.

A committee was appointed to form a Platform for the Free State party, but did not report on Saturday.

The Convention adjourned till Monday morning.

On Monday morning, as nearly all the delegates had left the city, and several of the committee on platform were absent, the Convention dissolved.

A vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries, on motion of Col. Lane, was passed by the Convention.

G. W. DEITZLER, President.  
JAMES REDPATH, Secretaries.  
G. P. LOWRY.

## The Facts of the Case.

The Sheriff of Douglas county arrested a man on a peace warrant, and while on his way to a Magistrate's office with his prisoner, was intercepted by a party of irresponsible, lawless men; these men invited the prisoner to go with them, and then went on their way, and the Sheriff went about his business. These facts were communicated to Gov. Shannon, whereupon he issued his proclamation, calling out the militia. To this call MISSOURI responded, by sending from ten to fifteen hundred men. Many of the militia of the Territory seeing large numbers of armed Missourians putting themselves in the ranks where the squatters of Kansas were ready to take their stand, refused to go. These Missourians were received by the authorities under Gov. Shannon, and took up their line of march towards Lawrence, where they made their encampment, and where they have remained up to the present time, occasionally receiving recruits from Missouri. We have just learned that Gov. Shannon has just made an order requiring the people of Lawrence to give up their private arms. If such an order has been made, we are at a loss to conjecture where the Governor found any law or precedent, for so preposterous and unjust a demand. The demand will never be granted, and if it is insisted upon, then the shedding of fraternal American blood, in our judgment is inevitable, and that too upon a soil over which this Government has pledged its faith, that the fair untrammelled workings and principles of Squatter Sovereignty should be carried out. The fact is we are slaves, and made so by the supineness and impolicy of a weak Administration. We supported that Administration up to the 14th of November last, when we could no longer regard it as even neutral in regard to the affairs in Kansas, but on the contrary, from the conduct of Government officials who took a leading part in a misnamed law and order meeting, (held in this city on that day,) we were forced to come to the conclusion, that the Administration had taken an affirmative stand against the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The ultra views of these officials, as expressed on that wonderful occasion, too clearly showed that they were doing the bidding of the Administration, for us to longer feel it our duty to support a party, that seemingly is bent on perpetrating the most grievous wrongs upon the bona fide squatters of Kansas. We have made Kansas our home in good faith, and had supposed we were living under a Government of law and order, that we were to receive protection upon American soil from the arm of the American Government, that we have ever supported and honored—towards which we have been loyal, and always ready to defend when invaded by a foreign foe—but when our soil is invaded by our neighbors, who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, then indeed do we pause in receiving or giving counsel.

The facts, in the first place, furnished no sufficient cause for the Governor to call out the militia. Writs never were issued against those persons guilty of making the rescue; had the Sheriff been furnished writs against them, and resistance then been made to the execution of those writs, and the Sheriff of Douglas county (Mr. Jones) had summoned a posse to assist him in making the arrest, and the posse should have refused, then the Governor would have been clearly justifiable in issuing his proclamation upon this state of facts, and every man would have volunteered to sustain the law. We now charge that the President has been guilty of the most flagrant omission of duty to law and order, and the principles of Squatter Sovereignty in Kansas Territory—the responsibility of our grievances and our wrongs, will be recorded by thousands of truthful historians against the administration of Mr. Pierce, unless it is that he can show himself to be utterly ignorant and uninformed, as to the true state of Kansas affairs. Which horn of such a dilemma will be the choice of the administration, we are not able to imagine, but that one or the other will be fastened upon it no intelligent man in Kansas can for a moment doubt. We truly regret, as a democrat of no ordinary devotion to our party to take the stand we now have; certainly we would much rather find ourselves taking a wrong view of the facts, but at present we can see them in no other shape.

We can only say, in conclusion, that if it is the part of the code of a Democratic Administration, to stand by, supinely looking on our misfortunes, to see armed bodies of men invading our Territory, and tolerate officials to speak against every Free State Democrat, calling them abolitionists, traitors, niggers, thieves, &c., then we are no Democrats—but can it be? will such men as Douglas, Richardson, Harris, and Allen, of Illinois, endorse such an administration, or such Democracy? They will not, when the true state of affairs is detailed to them by their friends in Kansas—they are far above any local sectional strife—they are national men, and true Democrats; if they turn against the squatters of Kansas, we then despair and give up the ship.—Territorial Reg.

Hon. S. BARBER, late of the United States Senate, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.—We have been favored by him on several occasions during the past few weeks.

10th Senatorial District, California, R. KNIGHT, J.